The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873. VOL. 88.—NO. 238.

FIRST EDITION.

Evangelical Conference.

"Papal Infallibility" Discussed

NEW YORK, October 8.—The sessions of the different sections of the Evangelical Alliance seem to be growing in interest. Association Hall was crowded this morning, and a large number were unable to gain admittance. Additional Vice Presidents were appointed, owing to the number of meetings being held.

R. L. Payne, of Virginia, wants to be heard, and writes: He do not set forth the merits of Christ fuller than any other man when you hear me, then you may say I am not specially called of God by the operation of His Holy Spirit.

At St. Paul's Church.

St. Paul's Church was crowded. After prayer, Professor W. Hroti, D. D., of the University of Bonn, read a paper on "Papal Infallibility" and "Old Catholicism." He said in all the decrees from the Pope no reference was made to Peter's succession, but to Peter himself, who denied his Lord. The Pope is the teacher and the shepherd of the entire Church. He, both by day and night, was the decision of disputes between flesh and blood. At the last Vatican Council there were five hundred and thirty-three members present, when there should have been over a thousand diocesan members to render valid any action they may perform in these meetings. The Pope, in his own name, issues decrees. In these proceedings the Pope has imposed himself as the Vice God—the representative of the Deity. It was blasphemy to say that when the Pope thought, it was Christ thinking, is blasphemous that Christ is not visible in the Pope. Romanism and Christianity was never as strong as in our day. It was unadulterated arrogance of the Catholic Church to hold the Ecumenical Council. No one was represented in it but cardinals and bishops and a few laymen.

A paper was read from the Old Catholic Congress held at Constance, expressing a desire to get into intercourse with the Evangelical Christians of the world.

Prof. G. Fisher, D. D., of Geneva, made an address on "Catholicism," and Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, followed with an address entitled "Rome's Appeal to Educated Protestants," and was vociferously applauded.

At Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church a meeting was held this morning, Dr. Schaff presiding, when an able controversial discourse was delivered by Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky.

At Association Hall.

At the Association Hall meeting the first paper read was by Prof. J. A. Dorner, of the University of Berlin, opposing the claims of the Pope to infallibility and of the Catholic Church to unity. He also touched on the subject of nominal Protestants, who, he said, did not understand the gospel any more than the Roman Catholics.

Prof. Hitchcock followed, and Rev. George Finch, of Paris, gave a description of the revival of Popery in France.

Rev. Leopold Witte read a paper on the German Empire and Ultramontanism, and the session was adjourned for to-day.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Jerome Park races.—First race, for a purse of $500, 1 mile; won by True Blue; time: 1:57½.

Second race, for Hunter's stakes for three-year old fillies, 1¾ miles; won by Lizzie Lucas; time: 3:17½.

Third race, for Maturity stakes for four-year olds, 3 miles; won by Mate; time: 5:51.

Fourth race, for two year olds, 5 furlongs; won by Asteroid Filly.

Fifth race, handicap steeple chase, purse $800, about 3 miles; won by Daily; time: 5:51.

LONDON, October 8.—This was the third day of the second October meeting at Newmarket. The race for the Middle Park plate was won by Newray. Spectator was second and Massworth third. Twenty horses ran.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—Blood Horse Association races.—First race, for two-year olds, dash of 1 mile; won by Astral; time: 1:46½.

Second race, 2 mile heats; won by Arizona; time: 3:43½ and 3:44.

Third race, dash of 1¼ miles; won by Planchette; time: 2:47½.

CINCINNATI.

Gov. Noyes' Answer to the Petition in the Indexing Suit.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—Governor Noyes, through his attorneys, to day filed his answer to the petition of the County Commissioners in the indexing suit, denying each and every allegation of fraud and misrepresentation contained in said petition, except as herein admitted; but the defendant says that he received from the Auditor of State, prior to the time he assumed the duties of the Vice God—the representative of the Deity. It was blasphemy to say that when the Pope thought, it was Christ thinking, is blasphemous that Christ is not visible in the Pope. Romanism and Christianity was never as strong as in our day. It was unadulterated arrogance of the Catholic Church to hold the Ecumenical Council. No one was represented in it but cardinals and bishops and a few laymen.

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The Governor did not wait for service to be made, but promptly waived the service of a process upon him, and voluntarily responded to the petition while away from home in Lorraine county.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Judiciary Article Still Under Consideration—A Proposition for a Superior State Court Provision Put of a Shape—Some of Its Members Stricken Out—Judge Black's Resignation—The Militia Article, Impeachment and Removal from Office, Oath of Office, &c.

In the Constitutional Convention on Tuesday, the consideration of the article on judiciary was resumed, when an amendment offered by Mr. Hanna, of Philadelphia, further perfecting the Philadelphia Police Court section, was adopted, and an amendment of Mr. Darlington, of Fleming, limiting the term of the Supreme Court Judges to fifteen, instead of twenty-one years, was negatived.

Mr. Broomall moved an amendment to the section allowing jury trials to be dispensed with by agreement in civil cases, and for a hearing and determination by the court, so as to prevent the Supreme Court from reviewing the evidence. The amendment literally was to substitute for the latter part of the section the words, "And the jury trial therein shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases." It was adopted.

Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, submitted as a new section, his proposition for a Superior Court for the State, with the jurisdiction in Philadelphia of the city courts and appeals and writs of error from the Supreme Court and appellate jurisdiction outside of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cuyler's proposition was adopted; but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Harry White, the vote just taken was reconsidered, and the proposition being again before the body, its further consideration, together with the entire article, was postponed until to-day, the amendment meanwhile to be printed. The text of the amendment was as follows:

"There shall be established by law a Court to be styled the Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania,' having Lucy Judges learned in the law, elected by the electors of the State at large. These first elected shall respectively hold office for terms of five, of ten, and of fifteen years, as may be determined by lot to be drawn immediately after taking the oath of office and their successors when they shall hold office for terms of fifteen years each. The Judge of said Court having the shortest unexpired term shall be Chief Justice therefore, the said Court shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction in law and in equity heretofore possessed by the Court of the jurisdiction of a final appellate Court, and in all cases in law and in equity, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, or in which both parties to the record shall agree without regard to the amount in controversy to submit the cause to final judgment or decree of said Court. The judgment of said Court shall not be reported as authoritative evidence of the law, and it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court upon petition of any defendant in error or appellee, if satisfied that doubtful and unsettled questions of law are involved in any cause pending in the Superior Court, to cause the same to be certified to the Supreme Court for decision. The appellate jurisdiction of said Court shall be exercised in convenient districts to be established by law."

The Convention then took up the articles on impeachment and removal from office, and after receiving the amendments reported by the Committee on Revision, passed the article finally.

The article on oath of office was next considered.

Mr. Littleton, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out the provision for a subsequent oath, namely: the section requiring members after adjournment of the Legislature to take an oath that they have obeyed the Constitution, have not listened to corrupt private solicitation from interested parties, received any gift or promise from such parties, nor been guilty of bribery, etc. The motion was negatived by one vote.

On Wednesday morning Judge Woodward moved to take from the table his resolution to accept the resignation of Hon. J. S. Black, delegate at large, which has been before the Convention for nearly a week. Agreed to.

Mr. S. A. Purviance moved to postpone the subject and the President appoint a committee of three to wait upon Judge Black, and ascertain whether he would not withdraw his resignation. Agreed to.

The Convention then took up the article on militia on third reading.

Mr. John N. Purviance moved to go into Committee to strike out section 1 and insert the following:

The freemen of the Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence whenever in such manner as may be directed by law. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

One of the editors of the Latrobe *Advance* has retired.

A LODGE of United Workmen was instituted at Jamestown recently.

THE gross receipts of the Indiana Agricultural Society last week, were $2,587 94.

MRS. JANE MCHAFFY has been appointed postmistress at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county.

JOHNSTOWN reports 1,021 children on her borough school roll—457 boys and 564 girls.

THE new Odd Fellows' Hall, in Blairsville, Washington county, will be dedicated (to-day) Thursday.

MR. SCOTT BAGGS, mail messenger on the Chartiers Railroad, has been made route agent. He deserved it.

THE exhibition of imported heavy draft horses at the Greensburg fair has never been excelled in Pennsylvania.

THE Chartiers Woolen Factory at Canonsburg is now in full operation under the superintendency of Mr. Gleason.

THE trotting horse Black Frank, owned by a gentleman in Sharon, Pa., has been sold to a party living in Tennessee.

ROBERT HOGSETT offers seventy-five acres of land near Uniontown to any company that will erect a rolling mill upon it.

TO DAY, Friday and Saturday, the 9th, 10th and 11th days of October, the Waynesburg Fair takes place on their grounds at that place.

SIX fast horses were brought to Waynesburg on Sunday evening last, from a distance, to be put in training for prizes given by the Fair Company.

THE work on the Reform School buildings, near Morgantown, Washington county, is being pushed along rapidly. The brick laying has been commenced.

A RAW days since a horse ran away with a little son of B.F. Sayers of Waynesburg, Greene county, threw him off, and stepped on one of his legs, breaking the bone and otherwise injuring him.

THE prospects for a good fair at Washington, on the 15th and 16th are flattering. A number of new entries have been made, and should the weather be favorable, the attendance will be large.

A YOUNG man named Patterson killed a yellow rattlesnake near Fairchance furnace, in Fayette county, which had twenty-eight rattles, was six feet long and measured twelve inches around the thickest part.

ANOTHER vein of iron ore, twelve feet thick, close to the surface, has been found in Emporium, Cameron county. Below this there is a vein four feet thick. It is said to contain fifty-five per cent. of iron.

A FEW days since Archie Terry fell from a scaffolding at Unionville, Chester county, and was picked up in an insensible condition. Terry was accidentally shot a short time ago and narrowly escaped with his life.

BEAVER county stands third in the list of the wool producing counties of the State, Washington county taking the lead with 1,872,752 pounds, Greene following with 444 489 pounds and Beaver third with 421,905 pounds.

FIFTY ONE head of sheep, belonging to Mr. Sesse Oustner, of Carroll township, Washington county, and five head, belonging to a Mr. Wickersham, of the same township, were killed and wounded by dogs last week.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, formerly Superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Northern Central Railroad, is to have charge of the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania Central. George C. Wilkins will fill the vacant position.

A HARRISBURG exchange says, a Columbia woman, seven feet high, hangs her four foot husband at her watch-belt as an ornament. If this is not a canard—and it has the ear marks of one—he must be to great suspense.

MR. WM. WAGNER, a former merchant of Freedom, Beaver county died very suddenly at his residence in New Sepickley township, same county, on Tuesday, 23d ult. He took sick at 9 A. M. and died at 4 P. M. same day.

IT was thought the corn crop in Washington county would be beyond an average yield, but owing to the early frosts the crop will fall below the average, and there will be a great deal of what is commonly known as "soft corn."

A LITTLE daughter of Mrs. Wm. Given, of Millville borough, Cambria county, pulled a skillet of boiling fat from the stove on Wednesday last, the contents of which deluged her neck, shoulders and arm, inflicting very painful wounds.

THE Supreme Grand Lodge of the World, Order Knights of Mystic Chain, will meet in third annual session, in Reading, on the 21st of October. Representatives, in addition to those of Pennsylvania, will be present from New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, &c.

THE financial panic has placed a quietus on improvements at Summerhill, Cambria county. The stone quarry, where an average of over twenty car loads of stone have heretofore been taken out daily, is now abandoned, and nearly one hundred men thrown out of employment.

THE State Fair, held at Erie last week, attracted a great many visitors. On Thursday, it was estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 people were in attendance. It was the most successful one yet held by the Society, both financially and in the display of articles for exhibition.

MR. JOSEPH HOUSEMAN and Mary Houseman, his wife, of Fayette county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday, the 25th ult. Three sons, with their wives and two daughters, with their husbands, with twenty-four grand children, and other relatives, were present.

ON Monday notices were posted in the Pioneer Furnaces, Schuylkill county, that hereafter the wages of furnacemen would be reduced 15 per cent., and wages of laborers 10 per cent. It will be necessary for the lowering men and all others to be somewhat economical until the effects of the late panic are over.

A WOMAN in Harrisburg discharged her servant girl just because she strained some crab apple jelly through an old-fashioned leather bag. It is only wonder some women are always complaining that they cannot keep a servant. If the well was clean, and it is taken for granted that it was, it did not hurt the jelly a particle.

ON Saturday last Frank Kranbower, while engaged in telegraph constructive work near Mahoney Plane, Schuylkill county, was struck upon his head and felled to the earth by an insulator weighing three pounds, falling from the top of a pole where a workman was placing the wires. He remained unconscious up to 12 o'clock at night.

A FEW days ago, Joseph Clayton, West Bradford, Chester county, in borrowing the ground for wheat, turned up a silver American half dollar dated 1811. His brother Baldwin Clayton, in hauling out manure to the same field a few weeks previous found a Spanish quarter dollar, dated 1821. Both coins were very bright and clearly stamped.

COLONEL J. R. MOORE, Colonel Henry Hays, Major Winkenheim, Major Montooth, Captain Morrill and Captain William W. Falkwood, of Pittsburgh, were in Greensburg yesterday. Colonel Moore, Aide-de-Camp and Inspector on Governor Hartranft's staff, will to-day inspect the Seventeenth Division Pennsylvania National Guards, encamped at that place.

ON Friday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Loup, a farmer, residing about a mile and a half south of Clarksville, Mercer county, was killed while that same freight cars were standing on one of the attempting to cross the A. G. & W. Railroad track at Transfer with a two horse wagon. It appears tracks, which concealed the view of the express train, then approaching, and before Mr. Loup could get out of the way, the wagon was struck and dashed into pieces, and the unfortunate man killed.

AN accident of a serious nature on last Thursday at Coatsville, Chester county, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, in which two men lost their lives. Thomas Sharp, of the above place, and Andrew Griffith, Sadsbury, were working under some cars standing on a siding, when a freight train came dashing up, and the switch being open, the engine, baggage, ran on the siding, striking the cars, mangling and mutilating the two unfortunate men in the most sickening manner, killing them almost if not instantly. They were both men of family.

WE have heretofore made mention of a sad affray which occurred in Corrin on Saturday evening last, by which Mr. Eli. Reynolds, proprietor of the Empire House was severely cut on different parts of his body. The party who did the cutting was a traveling agent named R. G. Carson, who was under the influence of liquor at the time. It is said that Carson used insulting language towards the girls who waited on the table at supper. When he came into the office he swore he could whip any man in the house, when Mr. Reynolds remonstrated with him and told him such conduct was not allowable in his house. This exasperated Carson, who, in his drunken frenzy seemed resolved to kill him some one. After flourishing his knife and driving every one out of the room Mr. Reynolds made a determined effort to put him out of the house, and in doing so was cut as above stated. Carson was finally secured and lodged in jail. He had a large amount of jewelry, which he left in the hands of J. E. Graver, who tailed him. Mr. Reynolds condition is extremely critical.

Oil News.

A telegram from Greece City to the *Derrick* says another dry hole was struck at Modoc on Monday on the John Starr farm. It reached the sand yesterday forenoon, and has drilled nearly through with no sign of oil. It is owned by Oil City parties.

A new well near Millerstown, owned by Col. Brady, of Parker's, is flowing briskly, though still drilling. It will be pumped on Thursday, and promises to prove good for about 300 barrels.

No new rigs are going up in the vicinity, and very few wells are drilling. The producing wells are all quite small and many have been wholly abandoned.

MODOC OIL REGION.

Notwithstanding the numerous strikes of the past few days in and around Modoc, where the great bulk of the wells now drilling in the Butler district are located, the once famous territory has undergone a most extraordinary decline in its aggregate daily production. The fourth dry hole has also been struck on the Starr farm. The old Trautman well seems to hold its own, its yield being 200 barrels. There are fifteen of the old flowing wells now pumping. If the salt water should ever get possession of the Millerstown belt, the porous strata would, it is thought, become flooded like Modoc, and possibly the production of these two fields being cut off, the wells would gradually dwindle down to the ordinary average pumping capacity of other territories in the northeast. This would at once bring the total daily production of the region below 20,000 barrels per day. The total production of the Modoc wells, including everything, is 4,900 barrels.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Changing the Method of Electing the President.

Voting Directly for the Candidates.

Charges Against Comptroller Green.

Statistics of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1873.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

At the election for officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day, the following were chosen directors: William Orton, Jas. H. Barker, Alonzo B. Conell, Harrison Durkee, Norvin Green, Joseph Harker, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, W. K. Thorne, C. Vanderbilt, Frank Work, Chester W. Chapin, Ezra Cornell, Cyrus W. Field, Watson G. Hunt, David Jones, C. Livingston, George H. Mumford, O. Palmer, George M. Pullman, R. S. Sanford, Hiram Sibley, John Steward, Moses Taylor, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. R. Vermilye, E. B. Wesley, Stillman Witt and E. D. Worcester. The election for officers takes place to-morrow.

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company met to-day at twelve o'clock for their annual election, when Mr. Orton, the President, presented the following interesting statistics:

The report is made up to June 30, 1873, at which time the capital stock of the company was $41,073,410, of which there are outstanding $33 778,175, and owned by the company, $7,-295,235; total, $41,073 410. The debt of the company on June 30, 1873, was $40 38 410, of which there was due October 1, 1873, for American Telegraph Company's bonds, $89,500, in November, 1873. There is also due for Western Union sinking funds, $4 445,000. Also, in 1892, there is due on maturing Western Union gold bonds $1,500,000, total $6,038,400. The gross receipts for the year from all sources amounted to $9,333,018 51; gross expenses, $6 972,057 51—making the net earnings $2,757,962 69. Of this amount there has been applied for the construction and purchase of new lines $1,242,205 97; interest on bonds, $317,793; real estate, $62,214 40; purchase of sundry stocks of telegraph companies in the Western Union Company's name, $41,576 69; paid for $50 000 Western Electric Manufacturing Company stock, $39,000; patents on account of Stearn's duplex, $19,258; miscellaneous, $102 50; total $1,722,450 56. The balance which has been carried to the income account, amounted to $1,035,573 13.

On July 1, 1873, the company were operating 62,632 miles of line, 137,190 miles of wire, and 5,237 offices. At the close of the year June 30, 1873, the company operated 85,737 miles of line, 154 471 miles of wire, and 5,740 offices. The number of messages sent in 1872 was 12 444,499, and the total for the year ending June 30, 1873, was 14,456,832.

The reports goes into extended details, referring to the increase in business, of money transfers, and the general requirements and prospects of the line.

Changing the Method of Electing the President.

Senators Morton, of Indiana, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Bayard, of Delaware, members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate of the United States, to day closed the hearings which have been continued from day to day for the past week in this city, in reference to the mode of electing the President. The substance of their deliberations thus far involve the following propositions:

First.—To abolish the Electoral College.

Second.—That the President and Vice President be elected by the people voting directly for the candidates.

Third.—That each State shall be divided into as many districts as the State is entitled to representatives in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, compact in form, and as nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes of that district shall receive the vote of that district for President, which shall count one Presidential vote; that each State shall be entitled to two Presidential voters at large, who shall be counted for the person having the highest number of votes in the whole State.

Fourth.—The person having the highest number of each Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

Fifth.—These provisions to be applicable to the election of the Vice President.

Sixth.—Congress shall have the power to provide for holding and conducting the election for President and Vice President and to establish tribunals for the decision of contests as to the vote in any district or State, and make regulations governing the proceedings of these tribunals.

By the adoption of the district system of voting by the people directly for the candidates, with two Presidential votes in the State at large, and the plurality rule for determining the result, the election is brought as nearly home to the people as can be, not to make it an election by the nation as one community, and it still recognizes the States. While it enables the people of each district in the State to express their will, so that hereafter a State need not cast a solid vote, as under the present system, it tends to dispense with the convention which is now necessary in order to form an electoral ticket for each election, and it enlarges the liberty of the individual voter, who can vote for any citizen he may select for President or Vice President. By the plurality system the election will always be final, and there can be no necessity for an election by the House of Representatives, which is so much objected to. The plurality rule has been adopted successfully in all the States in the Union except four in the election of State officers, and it generally prevails in the election of members of Congress. In none of the States where it has been tried is there any thought of abandoning.

Other questions are considered in connection with the votes in States and districts, and covering the exigency of the death or resignation of the Presidents after his election and before his inauguration. There are suggestions which have been considered, but of course no conclusions could be arrived at.

Charges Against Comptroller Green.

A delegation of the Reform Association called on Mayor Havemeyer to day, and read a series of charges against Comptroller Green, accusing him of paying one person over seven thousand dollars for lobbying at Albany last year, and other large sums of public money for keeping himself in office; that he was not able to distinguish between just and unjust claims, owing to long hours in the county, thereby entailing immense legal expenses upon the city.

The Mayor, in reply, said the charges were of a very serious character, and he would ask Comptroller Green to explain.

Fires.

A fire broke out in Mount Vernon early this morning. Several steamers were sent from this city to aid in extinguishing the flames. Twenty buildings were burned. Among the buildings burned is the East Chester Savings Bank. A man was caught in the act of starting the fire.

Wagner's brush factory in Morrisiana, and his residence adjoining, were burnt this morning. Loss $40,000. The incendiary was not arrested. While this and the Mount Vernon fires were blazing, an incendiary fired an unoccupied building in West Farms, and it was burned to the ground. No arrest was made.

The Delegates in Brooklyn.

At the close of the sessions in the afternoon the delegates visited Greenwood Cemetery, and from thence were taken to the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and were entertained at dinner. In the evening a grand public reception was given them in the same building. Rev. Dr. Storrs presiding, who made an address, followed by Rev. Mr. Prochot and others.

Rev. Dr. Parker, a London delegate to the Conference, preached to an immense congregation this afternoon in Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church.

A Wealthy Capitalist Adjudged a Bankrupt.

Delos E. Colver, of Jersey City, one of the wealthiest capitalists in New Jersey, has been adjudged a bankrupt. He was Vice President of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company. His liabilities are said to be eight millions.

Conversion of Catholic Total Abstinence Societies.

The second general convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of the United States was begun to day by solemn high mass in the Cathedral. After the mass the delegates marched to Irving Hall, and were called to order by Rev. Father McDevitt, of Washington, who presided, and made an address.

Trial of Stokes.

In the case of Stokes the court room was crowded with spectators. The proceedings were dull, however, was dry argument on law points involved, which Judge Davis brought to a close by taking the papers, saying he would give the decision to-morrow morning. The court was then adjourned for the day.

Verdict for the Government.

The Government to day obtained a verdict of $25,000 in an action against Oscar King and his bondsmen, to secure the payment of internal revenue taxes in that amount.

Marine News.

MADRID, October 8.—The United States steamer Wachusett has arrived at Vigo.

LONDON, October 8.—The steamships Weser and Anglia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The steamships Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, Canada, from Liverpool, and America, from Bremen, have arrived.

The American Social Science Association has elected George William Curtis as President and Frank B. Sanborn as Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Miners' Riot in England.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

Fighting in Cartagena.

FRANCE.

The Monarchical Movement.

PARIS, October 8.—It is reported that when the Assembly is asked to vote in favor of the elevation of the Count de Chambord to the throne as King Henry IV., Rouher will propose that the monarchical principle be established, but that it be left to the country to decide which monarchy is preferred.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, October 8.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day the reading of Riviere's report was continued. Riviere argued to show that the means of communication between Metz and Paris were ample, and that Bazaine's refusal to conjoin his forces with the other armies in the field was criminal. The Marshal is accused of pursuing a personal policy by which the enemy profited. There is evidence that he even refused to assist in an effort made to provision Metz. Bazaine's inaction is attributed partially to hesitation caused by the news from Sedan and Paris, and partially to his secret negotiations with the enemy. What the Government there was in France, he should have fought for it, instead of listening to overtures of the enemy, receiving their agent, Regnier, and plotting the restoration of the empire. He only thought of maintaining the army in good condition to play the political part he designed. Had Bazaine done his duty, by taking his army into the interior of France, leaving Metz to defend herself with a garrison which could subsist on the resources of the surrounding country, Metz would have held out until the Malzie, and Lorraine would never have been ceded.

Riviere continues: "A foreign war was not enough. Our unhappy country was condemned to the horrors of civil war. And what did Marshal Bazaine do then? He united with the enemy to overthrow the Government of his country."

The report condemns the Marshal for failing to do trey the material of war left at Metz while he had time to destroy all correspondence which might compromise himself, for frequently receiving in person visits of German officers, and generally manifesting undue haste to capitulate to the enemy.

The reading of the report was not concluded at the adjournment of the court. The hearing of the remainder, together with other documents touching Bazaine's management of the artillery and commissariat at Metz, will probably occupy the entire week, and the examination of witnesses will not begin until Monday next.

The German Government at first refused to allow subpœnas for witnesses to be served in Alsace and Lorraine, but special negotiations have overcome its objections.

Meeting of Republicans.

PARIS, October 8.—A very inharmonious meeting of members of the Extreme Left of the Assembly was held to day. Among those present were Gambetta, Cremieux and Challemel Lacour. A number of letters from the provinces were read, expressing a strong aversion to the establishment of a monarchy, an aversion which is daily increasing. Gambetta declared that he was not the least anxiety concerning the permanency of the Republic. He was certain that a proposition to establish a monarchy could not obtain the votes of a majority of the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Miners' Riot at Cornwall.

LONDON, October 8.—Two miners were arrested by the police of Camborne, in Cornwall, yesterday. Towards evening a mob of several thousand miners attempted a rescue, and attacked and brutally treated the police. Some buildings were gutted, and several persons were injured and taken insensible to the hospital. Quiet was not restored until midnight.

Election.

Forsythe, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Bath.

SPAIN.

The Captured Rifles.

MADRID, October 8.—The rifles seized on the steam yacht Dearbound have been deposited in the arsenal at Ferrol.

Fighting at Cartagena.

Fighting was kept up all day yesterday between the Cartagena insurgents and the besieging troops.

Foreign Help Declined.

A battalion of Greeks having tendered their services to the Republic President Castelar has addressed them a letter of thanks, but declining the offered services.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 8, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Thursday, throughout the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, light winds, mostly northwest, with clear weather.

For the lake region, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, backing to easterly, partly cloudy and clear weather, except on Lake Superior, where brisk winds and cloudy weather are probable.

For the Northwest, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

For the Ohio valley, south westerly winds, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—River three feet eleven inches; falling.

LOUISVILLE, October 8.—River stationary, with 28 inches in canal and 32 inches on Portland bar. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; General Buell, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson. Departures—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; General Buell, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., October 8.—Clear and pleasant; heavy frost this morning; mercury 48 to 64; River slowly declining. Down—Eva ville, midnight; Fayette, 8:30; Brassfield, 1 P. M.; Eddyville, 5. Up—Geo. Roberts, 9 A. M. Business dull.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Bright Star and Lebanon, Missouri river; Clinton, Keokuk; Maggie, Illinois river. Departed—Clinton, Keokuk. River falling slowly, with a clearly defined channel five and a half feet deep to Cairo. Clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—No arrivals. Departed—Bell Lee and Chicot City. Clear and cool.

CAIRO, October 8.—No arrivals or departures since noon. River risen one inch. Clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—River unchanged; sixteen inches on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, October 8.—No boats down to day. Up—Joe Kinney. Clear and cold. River rising.

YELLOW FEVER.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, October 8.—The following deaths occurred to day: John Smith, white; M. D. Parks, Lucy Dorsie, Dr. T. F. Hotchkiss, Edward J. Eistner, Julius Barchheim, Martha J. Wells, Alfred Liville, Hutton, a child; James Norham, and Celia Williams, colored.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 8.—To-day's interments were thirty one from yellow fever, and two from other causes. Dominican Sister Mary Joseph, formerly Superior of St. Agnes Academy, died to-day.

Aid for the Sufferers.

CAIRO, October 8.—Additional subscriptions to-day to the Relief Fund for Memphis and Shreveport amount to nearly three hundred dollars.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 8.—About two hundred dollars were collected here to-day for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The committee of Memphis merchants residing in this city acknowledge contributions amounting to over five thousand dollars for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in Memphis.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Examination Into the Costa Rica Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8.—The official examination in the case of Capt. Lapidge, commander of the Costa Rica, which was run ashore at the entrance of the harbor, has been held, but the officials positively refuse to make public any facts elicited. It is known, however, that Capt. Lapidge has been suspended from the service of the Mail Company.

Steamer Sailed.

The United States steamer Saranac has sailed for Honolulu.

Rains.

Rains continue in all parts of the State.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—Henry Armout, a well known and highly respectable young man, has been shot and killed last evening at Mrs. Telch-art's residence by Sam Wells, a gambler. Cause—Armout refused to recognize Wells on the street.

Forty Houses Burned.

A fire destroyed the square of buildings bound by Marigny, Maudeville, Goodchildren and Morties streets—about forty small houses. Loss $60,000.

THE CAPITAL.

Cheyenne Indians to be Punished.

Military Prison at Rock Island.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1873.

Military Prison at Rock Island.

The Secretary of War has appointed a commission for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island, as follows: Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel William H. French, Second Artillery; Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate; Rev. E. C. Wines, of New York, Secretary of the National Prison Association, and S. R. Brockway, of Detroit. Major Barr is appointed Recorder of the Board. The prison is to be exclusively for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules and laws of the army. The Secretary of War is to visit it at least semi-annually for inspection. The commissioners from civil life shall hold their offices for three years, and shall be paid five dollars a day while on duty, and necessary traveling expenses, while the officers of the army shall be subject to removal by the Secretary of War.

Cheyenne Indians to be Punished.

Secretary Delano to day received the following telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Fort Sill, October 4, via Caddo, October 7.—To Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior: Governor Davis and party arrived yesterday. They have held a preliminary council with the Kiowa chiefs. The severe measures probably necessary with the Comanches here make it very important that the Cheyennes raiding near Pueblo should be struck and destroyed or captured. Their chiefs told me the men went against their wishes and in defiance of their agent. They deny all responsibility for them. A blow there will make the solution here much easier by preventing the tribe above from joining the Comanches. The Indians must be kept on the reservations by punishment when other means fail.

(Signed) ED. Z. SMITH.

The contents of the dispatch were communicated to the War Department, and it being agreed to take immediate action, Secretary Delano telegraphed to Smith that orders have been given by the War Department to strike the raiding Cheyennes near Pueblo as soon as possible, and to keep him (Delano) advised of events.

Removal of the Remains of Gen. Rawlins.

President Grant, members of the Cabinet, General Sherman, General Babcock, a brother of the late General Rawlins, and several personal friends, were present at the Congressional Cemetery this afternoon assisting in the transfer of the remains of the late General Rawlins from the vault in which they have reposed since the day of his funeral, to a grave in the same cemetery prepared for their reception.

Germans Opposed to Temperance Candidates.

The Germans of the District of Columbia, at a meeting last evening, declared against supporting any candidate who has pledged himself to adhere to the prohibitory clause of the "temperance," and invite all German-Americans to attend a mass meeting to take such steps in the premises as will best subserve their ends."

Postal Service Extension.

Postal service was ordered to day on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad between Walton and Traverse City, Michigan, to commence October 25th.

Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Samuel L. Glasgow, of Iowa, United States Consul at Glasgow, and John A. Bridgeland, of Indiana, United States Consul at Havre.

Personal.

The President will leave to-morrow to attend the Maryland State fair.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $356,-965,428.

POLITICAL.

New York Liberal Republican Convention.

ALBANY, October 8.—One hundred and thirty-two delegates are present at the Liberal State Convention. Hon. John Cochrane called the convention to order, and Hon. Frederick A. Conkling was made permanent chairman, and made an address, to which he was frequently applauded.

At the close of the chairman's address, a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was appointed, also a State Committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, with Porter Sheldon as chairman, and a recess was taken till three o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock. A State ticket was nominated, as follows: Secret

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T. P. HOUSTON.....R. L. FLEMING.
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REED, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, of Cumberland County.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny County.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District.
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District.
J. C. HEMPHILL, Wilkins.
A. F. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh. (South Side.)
H. C. CHRISTY, New Alexandria.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
S. P. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL M'GORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW BAKEWELL, Wilkins, 3 years.
JAMES G MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN M'CLELLAN, West Dem.
CORONER,
WILLIAM M'CLELLAN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNUM, Ralston.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

AFTER all that has been said in regard to the unfortunate condition of Louisiana, it now develops that it is the only Gulf State which is paying its coupon interest due October 1st.

THE *Post* is of the opinion that our theory of redeeming bonds with greenbacks is the same as Pendleton put forward. It is not correct in this, but inasmuch as it thinks so, why does it not support the proposition? Was not Pendleton orthodox as a Democrat?

A REPORT comes from Washington, indicating a policy, on the part of the Secretary of War, to extinguish the tribal relation of the Modocs by scattering them among other Indian tribes. We doubt the wisdom of this policy, as, left to themselves, they are too weak to involve any special danger to the public.

WHATEVER may be the case at other points, Pittsburgh has been very greatly favored, through the panic, by remittances from Washington. The first remittance of $200,000 was speedily exhausted, and General Negley, learning the fact, telegraphed to the Treasury Department, and yesterday a second remittance of $300,000, in small bills, was received. The value to the community of this wise exercise of influence by our Representative in Congress cannot be overrated. It is an advantage that comes to all classes, and benefits all alike.

THE outcry of the *Post* over the discomfiture of the gentlemen who wished to vindicate "abstract rights" by examining the books of the Auditor General's office, is amusing. It carefully suppresses the fact that the order issued by the Court was the one usually issued in such cases. The suspicion is entertained that the gentlemen who visited the Auditor General's office did so when they knew him to be absent, in the expectation that the clerk would refuse their claim to see the books. We wish them joy of the permission practically accorded them of examining the books on the 17th inst.

A SINGULAR and important contradiction appears in the dispatches of Bazaine to MacMahon and Palikao, as regards the possibility of his breaking out of Metz. To the General he declared it impossible, and to the Minister, possible. Another very important item is the declaration by the prosecution that it can prove that Bazaine received notification to come to the aid of MacMahon on the 23d of August, whereas the Marshal has maintained he did not receive such notification till the 29th, when it was too late. These are very important points in their bearing on the case; and should the allegations of the prosecution be proven, they will bear hardly against the prisoner.

THE financial panic of 1857 affords a comparison with that of the present, as regards the time necessary to recover. The recovery then, was tolerably rapid, notwithstanding the small amount of gold in the country. The New York *Post* argues, upon this basis, that we may now look for a recovery within sixty days. It urges that prices should not be advanced too rapidly, as it is desirable to avoid reaction; that greenbacks should be hastened to New York, as "strength there gives confidence everywhere." This proposition we contest most earnestly. New York should not be allowed to absorb more than its fair proportion of greenbacks. It also urges that savings banks shall place their surplus currency at the disposal of the national banks. The difficulty in this is, that the interest and dividend demands on the savings banks compel them to exercise care. That prices should not be rapidly inflated is wise and proper.

THE New York *Evening Post*, which cannot be accused of rejoicing over Pennsylvania Republicanism, has this to say of election day prospects in this State: "The Democrats of the State have manifested very little spirit in behalf of their ticket, confining their efforts mostly to the exposure and abuse of the local rings in the hope of defeating Mr. Mackey by frightening his party friends. Mr. Mackey is the present State Treasurer, and under his administration several irregularities have occurred, but it is difficult to decide whether the officer or the law under which he acts is to blame. At any rate, the tax-payers do not seem to manifest a disposition to exchange the present ring for another called Democratic, whose pockets are not only open but empty. It looks as if the Republicans would increase their usual majority by the absence of Democratic votes." This, it is clear, is a very correct estimate of probable results.

THE German papers do not take kindly to the elevation of Count Chambord to the French throne. They regard it as an ultramontane movement, and are violent in their opposition to it. A letter to the Bishop of Paris, credited to Count Chamberd, but which was suppressed, partly through the influence of the Count's friends, and partly at the instance of Cardinal Antonelli, who foresaw its dangerous influence, but which became public, as to its points and aim, has served to intensify the feeling of hostility felt by the Germans. A threatened uprising of Polish ultramontanes has given breadth to the danger felt, and Germany regards itself threatened by these combinations, and may employ extraordinary measures in combating them. The fact that the Emperor William has entered into an alliance with Russia, to aid her as against the Polish Ultramontanes, leads to the inference that Russia will, if needed, aid Germany against French and Italians of the same school. As the King of Italy partakes of the danger and fears of the German Emperor, France will probably be rigidly controlled, as regards her future political movements.

ONE of the peculiarities of English politics has been the seeming contradiction between the public achievements and tendencies of Gladstone's administration, and its lack of popularity before the people. The London *Spectator* explains this by the fact that none of these great measures have produced fruit as yet, or even promise of fruit. Two great and almost revolutionary measures for the benefit of Ireland have yet left that country, to outward appearance, disloyal, gloomy, and as great a perplexity as ever. The complete reorganization of the military system, to provide security against foreign invasion, though fully accomplished, has yet left the army shrieking about fancied wrongs, and with no evidence manifest to the people of its increased efficiency. The passage of a great measure of education is met by the revolt of the Dissenters, and the complete reorganization of the Judicial system is not yet in force, and those who predict its failure are as many of those who expect its success. In addition, the Gladstone Government has been careless of the kind of prestige which tells most with the people. It cut a poor figure, when in 1870, Russia tore up the treaty made after the Crimean war, and a poorer figure still in the Alabama claims question.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

We are gratified to notice that the people of the West are beginning to inspect closely the condition of their railroads, with a view of ascertaining if there be any reason for their failure to pay dividends. The railroad authorities claim that this failure is attributable to the low rates of freight which have prevailed for two years past, while others affirm that the failure is attributable to the watered stock of the several roads. Thus it is affirmed that roads which really cost but $17,000 per mile are made to represent a cost of from $30,000 to $60,000 per mile. This weight is more than they are able to bear.

We do not presume that the most exacting farmer at the West desires that railroads should not be properly remunerated for the services they render. The transportation of grain, or cattle, or merchandise involves a certain amount of expense, and this must of necessity be returned to the company in freights. A railroad also represents a certain amount of capital—more or less as the road is built in a hilly, or mountainous, or level country, or is solidly or lightly constructed. Reference must also be had to wear and tear. But we have insisted, and do insist that when all legitimate items of expense are considered, a railroad should bestow any advantages in excess of these on the people who are its patrons. Watering the stock of railroads is, really, a crime against the people. It is a dodge to compel them to pay more than is needed for the legitimate expenses of the road, including dividends and reserves. The issue of scrip by the New York Central Railroad, and paying dividend on it, illustrates our meaning. This was made use of not only to cheat the people, but the Government as well.

If railroads were compelled to restrict themselves to actual capital, and to reduce rates when their earnings at a given rate were more than is necessary to pay dividends on their real capital stock, we would have at once a solution of the complex and rancorous troubles that now agitate the country on this subject. All other restrictions and demands fail to touch the root of the difficulty. What we need is simply a return to honesty in railroad construction and management.

THE ENGLISH REFORMER.

The two addresses delivered in this country by Charles Bradlaugh, the English Republican agitator, entitle him to a higher position, as a man of culture and ability, than has generally been accorded him in this country. His mission among us is a nobler one than that of Froude, the historian, and bids fair to be accomplished much more successfully. Froude aimed to show that England had not acted inhumanely toward Ireland, and that the ills of the people of the Green Isle were rather chargeable to their own want of unity and purpose, than to English inhumanity. Bradlaugh pleads for Republicanism for England, Scotland and Ireland, in federation, and does not think that separate independence is best for the last named country. He does not deny the right of the Irish people to strike for independence, but deems such a course injudicious and unlikely to prove successful, as it will require the use of the sword. But a federative Republic, he thinks, can be secured by agitation. In presenting his arguments, he presents a forcible view of the harsh treatment the Irish poor receive under the existing order of things. Whatever we may think of the logic which simply applies the facts he gives to prove the necessity for independence, we can but admire the strength and eloquence of the following description:

> In my checkered life I have been a private soldier, and between 1849 and 1850 I was in the County Cork, stationed at Bellancholy. Those of you who are Irishmen will want no description of that beautiful valley of the Lee which winds between the hills from Cork, and, in Summer seems like a very Paradise, green grass growing to the water's side, and burnished with gold in the morning, and ruddy to very crimson in the evening sunset. I went there on a November day. I was one of a troop to protect the law officers, who had come with the agent from Dublin to make an eviction a few miles from Inniscarra, where the river Bride joins the Lee. It was a miserable day—rain freezing into sleet as it fell—and the men beat down wretched dwelling after wretched dwelling—some 30 or 40 perhaps. They did not take much beating down; there was no flooring to take up; the walls were more than naught else, and there was but little trouble in the leveling of them to the ground. We had got our work about three parts done, when out of one of them a woman ran and flung herself on the ground, wet as it was, before the captain of the troops, and she asked that her house might be spared—not for long, but for a little while. She said her husband had been born in it, he was ill of the fever, but could not live long, and she asked that he might be permitted to die in its peace. Our captain had no power; the law agent from Dublin wanted to get back to Dublin—his time was of importance, and he would not wait, and that man was carried out while we were there—in front of us, while the sleet was coming down—carried out on a wretched thing—you could not call it a bed—and he died there while we were there, and three nights afterward, while I was sentry on the front gate at Ballancholy barracks, we heard a cry, and when the guard was turned out we found this poor woman there a raving mahiac, with one dead babe in one arm, and another in the other, clinging to the cold nipple of her lifeless breast. And if you had been brothers to such a woman, sons to such a woman, fathers of such a woman, would not rebellion have seemed the holiest gospel you could hear preached? Two hundred and fifty thousand evictions took place in the twenty years preceding 1866. 250,000! Can you multiply the misery of that 250,000? Brother separated from sister, husband from wife, the Union workhouse taking one, and the other going out trying to find life if he can. This system has gone on until it has made a misery so vast that it will require not one act of Parliament in favor of wisdom, not one statute in favor of justice, not one declaration in favor of humanity, but generations and generations of generous and kindly treatment, not to the build up but in some degree to efface the bloody stain of iniquity we have made on the page of that history.

Bradlaugh is, evidently, a thoroughly earnest and able man; and if he is prudent, his utterances in this country will exert a more profound influence in England than they would were they spoken there. We do not presume his agitations will accomplish much in his lifetime; but they are none the less valuable, as being the forerunners of agitations which may yet secure a remedy for Irish wrongs by the development of a republic in England, Scotland and Ireland.

POLITICAL.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention adjourned for three days on account of the panic, to give members time to look after their affairs.

GEORGIA Democratic papers are again clamoring for a convention to frame a new Constitution for their State. One of them sagely remarks that "like the testaceous covering of a molluscous *[sic]* animal, the constitution of a government should conform to and fit the living mass within." And another, speaking of the present instrument, says that it is "a long, scrambling, disjointed, piebald affair, with a car load of platitudes at its head and a most attenuated cat and sadly mangled tail."

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know how those ancient Democratic politicians, who have worn all the hair off their heads by butting against the Republican party, contrive to sprout the hay seed on their scalps. We mournfully admit that they do not succeed in so doing. They scatter the hay seed profusely, but it is shed from those shining gourds like water from a duck's back.

GOVERNOR SHEPHERD, of the District of Columbia, having been asked to give his views in regard to the character of the men needed for the District Legislature, has written a reply, in which he says: "It is my earnest desire that good, true, honest, intelligent men should be elected to the Legislative branch of the District Government; men fully aware of the needs of this capital, and who will honestly, fearlessly and energetically labor for the advancement of its interests. The times demand such officers. None others should be chosen."

A PATENT inside paper, printed in Ohio, the Bucyrus *Forum*, has come to grief on account of its insides. As our readers may know, one of the consolations of rural journalism is to have an inside paper printed in Chicago and sent to it. The Bucyrus *Forum* has always been one of the straight-laced, never-say-die, roaring Democratic newspapers, and is a staunch supporter of Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio. Imagine the consternation and curses, therefore, of the faithful in Bucyrus and thereabouts to read in the patent inside last week the following paragraph:

> "The great antiquity of Bill Allen is beyond question, as Homer speaks of him under the *alias* of "Stentor." After Noyes takes some of the wind out of him, it is said he will be offered a situation to act as a fog-horn on the Rhode Island coast."

The editor tried to make an apology and explain patent insides, but the countrymen don't understand patent insides, and won't. All they understand is that the above paragraph was in the Bucyrus *Forum*, and that the Bucyrus *Forum* is recommending Bill Allen for a fog-horn on the picayunish coast of Rhode Island. They won't be comforted. The *Forum* is a backslider, a traitor, a Black Republican, and they are abandoning the Bucyrus *Forum* to its fate, certain that it will come to some ignominious end. It is a warning to other rural journals to be careful what sort of doses they take into their insides.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

EX GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, with his wife and daughter, after an extended tour through Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, have returned to Paris for the winter.

HUSBAND, who has been out West on business, and left his wife some blank checks, "Mary, I find you have considerably overdrawn at the bank." Mary—"Nonsense, John, how can that be. I've two of those blank checks left yet."

THE Union Theological Seminary, of New York, has received from Mr. James Brown, the great banker, the munificent donation of three hundred thousand dollars, to complete the endowment of professorships in that flourishing institution.

MR. WELBY PUGIN, a well-known English architect, is now in this country for the benefit of his health. He is an authority in England in Gothic architecture, and on his return can inform Mr. Ruskin how far life is tolerable in a country without cathedrals or castles.

THE *Courier-Journal* says the report that Mrs. Brigham Young, No. 17, is about to be married again can hardly be true. Before we would marry the seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, or of Brigham anybody else, we would buy a basket of champagne and get drunk for the rest of our lives.

THE Papal Nuncio at Vienna asked permission of the Pope to leave that city during the stay of King Victor Emmanuel, on the ground that it would be disagreeable to have to meet him. The request was refused by Cardinal Antonelli, who told the Nuncio he must get out of the difficulty by feigning indisposition.

THE impression prevails among the Southern journals which are still devoted to the Lost Cause, that Beauregard's recent accident on the Bull Run battle-field was a judgment. They believe that Beauregard's horse was scared by the ghost of some Confederate soldier, who arose from his grave to rebuke the General for trespassing on that sacred ground after proving so recreant to the cause for which the soldier and his comrades died.

THE new wonder of the West is "Rocky Mountain Sam," otherwise Samuel Shilman. He is six feet in height, can lift 1,000 pounds, weighs 190 and can whip ten times his weight in grizzlies, and the wily savage is of no account with him. He has been all over the Rocky Mountains, Yellowstone river and New Mexico, and has never remained long in one place. He was at Salt Lake long before the arrival of the Mormons; was well acquainted with Kit Carson, ran with him to Santa Fe and hunted with him in the country. He has killed forty grizzlies in the Rocky Mountains, to which number thirteen more must be added, which he fell in with in the Sierra Novadas.

GENERAL HENRY C. WAYNE, in a recent speech before the City Council of Savannah, said: "Ignorant and designing politicians have proclaimed the negro as an idle, improvident, and dissolute race, but I submit to the good sense of this Chamber, made up as it is of our first and best merchants, whether or not four millions of people, white or colored, who in six years have laid up $26,000,000 over and above their wants, be idle, improvident, or dissolute; and if such a people, who have shown themselves to be saving, are not deserving of encouragement and of instruction in the investments at home that will tend to the benefit of the Commonwealth of which, with ourselves, they are an essential element, and from which they as well as we are to derive our own living and well-being and a good footing for our posterity?"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SMITZ & Co., bankers of Detroit, opened their doors and resumed business on Wednesday morning.

A NORWICH lady has sued a citizen for $300 damages, for dropping a piece of lead pipe on her toe.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER'S old church at Litchfield, Conn., has been turned into an opera house and dancing hall.

THE New York Committee of Seventy has resolved that it was expedient to dissolve, and appointed a committee to wind up the concern.

POSTAL cards are not to be advertised or returned to the dead letter office if not called for, but are to be burned at the expiration of six weeks.

ALBERT DOTY, of Illinois, blew his brains out because his sweetheart wouldn't marry him. If she *had* married him she would soon have discovered that he had little or no brains to blow out.

A MAN in blouse—scene Paris, of course—presents a bottle of perfume to his beloved, saying: "When you smell this you will regret that your Creator did not make you all nose."

A SCHOOL TEACHER in New Haven has been sued in $500 damages for cruelty whipping a pupil. In the barbarous practice of corporeal punishment still in vogue in the "Land of Steady Habits?" No wonder "Little Delaware" glories in her whipping post.

THE story of the degradation of the North Carolina University is thus told in the Hillsboro *Recorder*: "Some of the young ladies called upon Mr. Pool to obtain his permission to use the chapel for the Sabbath School celebration. Mr. Pool replied that he had no objection, provided the chapel was restored in as good order as when the permission was granted. One of the young ladies replied that there examination of the chapel they found it filled with cows. She supposed it would be an easy matter to drive them back into the building when the exercises were over."

A JOLLY Englishman, writing in one of the London journals of the absurd suggestion of somebody "that at noon on July 4th, 1876, all the bells, cannons, locomotive whistles, organs, trumpets, drums, and other musical instruments in the United States, burst forth in sounds of joy and praise," has this to say: "But one thing is wanted to make it perfect: that every American who, at the sound of the whistles of the locomotive engines and other sweet music, does not immediately fall down on his knees and join in the hymn of praise, shall be cast headlong into a burning fiery furnace, and if this does not cause the tyrannes of the earth to quake in their boots, nothing will."

A COMPLICATED case of conscience is reported in an Ohio newspaper. Seventeen years ago a sweet lad in Wood county sold to a buyer of furs a black cat-skin with a mink's tail sewed to it, receiving for it $1.25, the value of a genuine mink skin. Years rolled on, as the story-tellers say. The acute boy became a man, and a member of the church. But that cat-skin laid heavily on his soul, and no peace for his troubled conscience could he find until he had refunded with interest the money of the swindled furrier. The repentant man paid principal and interest, amounting to $3.70. But it appears that the dealer sold the skin as that of a mink for $3. As he cannot find the purchaser, restitution is impossible, and what he can properly do with the $3.70 is would take a pretty sharp casuist to determine.

KANSAS.

Rain and the Crops—The Institutions of Learning—State Fair at Topeka—Extensive Ochre Beds in Osage County—Gypsum—Salt Deposits, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OAKWOOD, NEAR PERRY, September 25, 1873.

RAIN AND THE CROPS.

In my letter last week I spoke of a long-continued drought which has in a large measure cut off our Summer crops. On Sunday, a little after noon, just after we got home from church, heavy clouds came over from the southwest, and the rain descended quietly and steadily all the afternoon, soaking the ground pretty thoroughly, and filling the cisterns. Very little ran off into the streams; for the ground was so dry, and it came so gently, that it was all absorbed. Now the farmers who had not got their wheat crops in, on account of the hardness of the ground, are busy, and that which was sown will grow finely. The face of nature and the faces of men are very much more cheerful than they were last week. Since then we had another abundant rain.

This is the first time that I have seen a short corn crop in Kansas, and I have been here every year since 1866; and even this year there has been no lack of rain in the central part of the State, say 100 to 150 miles west of this place, near the border of the great plains, and even on them.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Our institutions of learning are all flourishing, and have entered upon their fall terms with increased numbers of students. The University of Kansas, at Lawrence, is much fuller than ever before. It has one of the finest and most spacious edifices in the United States. This is a State institution, in which tuition is free, except an entrance fee of $10 at the beginning of the course, not the term; and the children of soldiers who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion, and of citizens who fell in the Quantrel massacre in Lawrence in 1863, are exempt even from that. General John Fraser, the president, has exhibited great educational and executive ability since his connection with this institution. So far it has been sustained by the State and by the city of Lawrence as a municipality, but it has in reserve a congressional donation of 42,000 acres of land, all of which is judiciously located, but not an acre is yet sold. Take may be counted on as an endowment equal to half a million of dollars.

The State Agricultural College at Manhattan has originally 90,000 acres—42,000 of which have been sold, averaging nearly five dollars per acre. The State has expended some money upon it; but hitherto it has not come up to its peculiar mission as a practical school for the industrial classes; but was rather a common college of a low grade. The old president, Rev. D. Dennison, a veteran minister of the Methodist Church, failed to comprehend the idea set forth in the act of Congress, and was lacking in executive talent. The popular sentiment of the State demanded some change, and at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a new board of regents, one fewer in number than the old board. That was all the Legislature did to wards a change. One member of the old board and five new regents (of whom the writer is one), were appointed.

To lift this comparatively old institution out of the rut, and give it a more practical direction, was a task both difficult and delicate. The regents called for the resignation of the President, the faculty, and other employes, and then at their next meeting reappointed only those were efficient, which included nearly all the faculty; but the President, perceiving that the current both in the Board and outside of it ran heavily against him, withdrew his name as a candidate for reappointment. The way was then clear, and after long and earnest deliberation the regents gradually concentrated upon the Rev. John A. Anderson, of Junction City, and appointed him, after hearing him express his views at length upon the subject of the purpose, aim and arrangement of such a peculiar institution. This action met with hearty commendation throughout the State, and the college has entered upon its Autumn term strong in public confidence, and with a large increase in the number of students. The regents were fortunate in getting Mr. Anderson, for already we find him to be a man of extraordinary powers. He was, at the time of his appointment, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Junction City. The faculty is composed of able men, among whom is Professor Mudge, the geologist, who has a national or world-wide reputation, and whose cabinet of min-rals and fossil remains in the college is one of the richest in the country.

STATE FAIR.

Yesterday I was at the State Fair at Topeka, and saw the finest collections of animals, especially cattle and swine, that I ever met with anywhere. The Durham among cattle, and the Berkshire among pigs, appeared to head the lists both in size, beauty and popular esteem. But the Devon, the Jersey, and the Galloway, among cattle were much examined and admired. The Galloway breed is from the mountainous regions of Scotland, and are very peculiar, looking more like wild than domestic animals. They are all hornless, and all what might be called a brownish black. In their countenance they have a strong resemblance to the buffalo or bison; and the tufts are almost as rough about their heads and necks with long curly hair as are the herds of the wild and fast departing herds of our great plains. Yet they are gentle, quiet and tame cattle, and seem to possess the last degree of hardihood. They grow to about the size of ordinary American cattle, and arrive at full growth and maturity in less time than any other variety. It is said that their beef is preferred to that of all others in the London market. At Sir George Gore's, an old and benevolent Englishman, who has just brought out a numerous colony of his countrymen with their families, and settled them on the plains a short distance east of Fort Hays, 280 miles west of Kansas City, has brought from England a considerable number of these cattle, to which locality I think they are admirably adapted. He is just where less than half a dozen years ago the largest herds of buffaloes roamed, but where they are now rarely seen. In the fall of 1868, in going over the plains with an excursion party by rail, we counted a herd of buffaloes, hundreds and thousands of them—which continued without a break for forty miles. This was but a few miles west of where Grant's English colony has settled. Now these Galloways will take the place of the buffaloes, as the civilized man will supplant the wild and roaming savage.

The Agricultural College had an exhibition at the fair, but not for competition, some of the finest specimens of these cattle and swine, among which was a fine pair of Galloways.

The display of agricultural implements was large and good, comprising some useful machines that were new to me. But the most interesting department to me was that of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company in which were collected a great variety of specimens of the region which that road has penetrated and opened up, reaching up the valley of the Arkansas river as far as the western line of Kansas, in longitude 102°. Among the vegetables were wheat of admirable quality, corn, cotton, peanuts, castor beans, &c., &c. They had also stalks shoots of this year's growth ten feet long and over an inch in diameter, and specimens of many other trees, shrubs and grasses, indicating very vigorous growth.

But to me the objects of greatest interest were the minerals. Coal of good quality, but not equal to that of the Monongahela, and excellent for domestic uses, and for generating steam. It abounds in the eastern and middle counties south of the Kansas river.

OCHRE BEDS.

In Osage county there are extensive beds of ochre—I forget how many feet thick—of excellent quality, of which any amount of paint can be ground. But they are putting it to a still more important use—making brick of it, which for smoothness, solidity and richness of color—a deep but lively red—surpass any brick I ever saw. They are pressed, and so smooth are they that a little roughness on the bed sides is intentionally made in the manufacture, to cause them to adhere the better to the mortar. These pressed brick sell on the ground at ten dollars per thousand; and so sound and strong are they, that among ten thousand shipped to Kansas City by rail not one was broken. For tiles, water pipe and pottery this material will answer admirably. The supply is inexhaustible.

GYPSUM.

Further on up the road come in immense beds of gypsum, opaque, like that of Nova Scotia, and the laminated, and translucent variety of pearly whiteness. Fine specimens of both were at the Fair. This mineral exists in great abundance in various parts of Kansas—on the Arkansas, on the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas, on the Big Blue river, north of Manhattan, and in many other localities. We have enough to supply the world.

SALT DEPOSITS.

Further on still there are extensive deposits of salt—not rock salt, but brine of salt marshes crystallized by the sun. There are many square miles in the valley of the Cimarron, a tributary of the Arkansas, covered with a layer ranging from half an inch to four or five inches in thickness. I saw many broad pieces beautifully crystalized, pure and pearl white, and so hard that I at first mistook them for a pure variety of gypsum.

PETROLEUM.

We have petroleum in this State; and if some accounts are to be believed, your State will find a rival in that product. But as I don't wish to write anything that I do not know to be verity, I shall say no more at present on that subject.

Truly this is a great State, with rich and varied resources and capabilities. We have farmers enough, perhaps too many. What we need now is capital to develop other things and start other industries.

J. C.

A Contrary Mule.

A farmer in Newberry, South Carolina, says the *Progressive Age*, has a mule so contrary that he can do nothing with it. Put him in harness, and it is hard to say which way he will travel. Put a saddle on him, and he appears to doze; but try to mount him, and he will all of a sudden kick every way, straight out, straddle-bug, with all four legs at once. As to eating, he will eat anything, from his feed-trough to a wooden saddle. The owner took a notion to have him shod, but he kicked out the blacksmith-shop and returned home. The owner tried to kill him some time back, so he tied his ears with a trace-chain and rode him for six consecutive days and nights as hard as he could under whip and spur. The fact is, he nearly killed himself in the effort, and had to be carried up-stairs to bed, and his firm belief was that the mule would die that night; but, to his astonishment, the next morning he found that the mule had kicked to death a Chester hog weighing 300 pounds, bit a piece out of his horse's shoulder, eat up a saddle, blanket, and bridle, tore down the fence, and was splurging about, more devilish than ever, to find something else meaner to do.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to ask for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts sore to make you secure and safe from danger, and as a seal so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 107 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst cases all, let none consent to "put up" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. M. McCONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT.
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
JOHN M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County Districts,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROBERTS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
GEO. B. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

New Establishment.

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Bankers, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered to this market.
Old's Patent Star Range,
WITH REVOLVING OVENS,
The best in the market.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The Ruby and Diamond Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and of simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 373 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER TOBACCO WORKS
LANDIS & BOYLE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BANNER,
No. 1 Long Cut and Stem Cut
Smoking Tobacco,
Nos. 77 and 79 Madison Avenue,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,231 86.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. E. Reed, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eakin, G. Fulmister, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bachman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Schenck's Pulmonic and Sea Weed Tonic, a sure and reliable cure for Consumption or any disease of the Lungs or Throat. Good for coughs or colds.
Also, Importation of Drugs and Chemicals.
Squire's English Effervescent Granulated Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
English and Domestic Perfumes.
English Hair Brushes and Nail Brushes.
English Tooth Brushes of every kind.
Purple and Dove Soaps.
And fine Buffalo Combs in of every description, just received this day, and for sale at the very lowest prices at
Browne's Drug Store
Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
SPLENDID STOCK.
Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Trimming Silks,
Redingote Goods,
Mourning Goods,
Shawls, Shawls,
Camel's Hair Goods,
Waterproofs,
Mohairs, Lustres.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, AND
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Are now opening every day
New Dress Goods,
IN
Camel's Hair Fabrics,
Grey Poupees,
Grey Mohairs,
Grey Poplins,
Bronze Shades,
Of all kinds of
New Fall Fabrics.
New Satines,
New Cashmeres,
New Merinos,
New Poplins,
New Alpacas,
New Repps,
New Serges,
New Mohairs,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Mixed Goods,
New Suitings,
In every fabric at our usual
POPULAR PRICES.
Stock constantly replenished with all the novelties of the season.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
And 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

1873. FALL. 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
9-9-243

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Bonds or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ARNOLD L. McFARLANE, President.
WM. J. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. E. Logan,
Col. Tindle, Dr., J. F. Smith,
A. T. Dorbert, John W. Kemp,
W. Lee Lyon, W. H. Irwin.
Jos. Eichbaum & Bro., Bankers.
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FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange
Issued on all principal towns in Europe.
TICKETS ISSUED ON ALL
FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool and return.
COLLECTIONS MADE
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 9, 1873.

The general condition of the local money market yesterday was without notable change, but the indications of returning confidence are probably stronger than at any time since the financial embarrassment began. Of course it would be idle to look for an immediate restoration of mercantile values deranged through a want of currency and the disruption of exchanges, and considerable inconvenience may be expected for a while longer, but better days are in the immediate future, if present appearances can be relied upon.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 68 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6-20s—1865—coupons	118½	118¾
6-20 1867	109	109¼
" 1868	109¾	109¾
" 1865	111	111
" 1865 new	113	113¼
" 1867	113¾	114¼
" 1868—coupons	114	114
10-40s	109	109¼
10-7/8—coupons	109¼	109¾
Currency 6's	118	118
New 5 per cents	107¾	107¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93½	93¾
Erie	47¾	48¾
R. R. & P.		4¾
C. C. & I. C.	22¾	23
Cleve. & Pitt	91½	92
Do. preferred	88½	89
Michigan Southern	76¾	73¾
Do. Central	76	75
North Western Common	44¾	44¾
Do. preferred	79	80
Rock Island	91	91¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.		27½
H. & St. Jos Preferred		32
Quicksilver		25¾
Canton		64
Western Union Telegraph	66¾	68¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	28¾
Union Pacific	20¾	19¾
Toledo & Wabash	44¾	45¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Marions	12	12
Chicago and Alton	90	91
Adams Express	82	83½
American Express	55	57
U. S. Express	82	83½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	67	68½
I. C.	98¾	98¾
Panama		98

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today: There is a much better feeling

	Monday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	47¾	48
Reading	87½	88¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116¾	116
Oil Creek	19	18
Lehigh Valley	86¾	78¾
Philadelphia & Erie	36	37
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	91¾	92
Allegheny Valley 7-30		93
Northern Pacific	41	41
Empire Transportation		83

NEW YORK, October 8, 1873.

Money opened at 7 currency to gold interest, but in the afternoon advanced to and closed at 1 2@3% per cent. Many bank officers report a material increase in legal tenders. Greenbacks ranged from ½ to 1¼ per cent. premium. Sterling was heavy and lower. Actual business was at 108¾ for sixty days and 107¾ for sight. Customs receipts $388,000. Gold was weak, declining from 110¼ to 109¾. Loans were at 3, 7 and 7 32 for carrying. Clearings $23,000,000. Treasurer Spinner disbursed $78,000.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation was irregular, having been alternately weak and strong. A comparatively large business was done in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, the fluctuations in these shares having been wide and frequent. At the close the general market was steady to lone, but lower than the opening prices. One of the reasons assigned for the break in Western Union and Lake Shore was that Vanderbilt's support had temporarily given way. The real cause will doubtless be found in the fact that the injunction against parties having had dealings with Geo. B. Grinnell & Co., will, in the judgment of good lawyers, be dissolved on Saturday, and next week the block of 45 000 shares Lake Shore is to come on the market, being freed to sale under the rule. In the Stock Exchange certain parties interested on the Vanderbilt side are known to have sold considerable quantities of Lake Shore within a day or two, and probably in anticipation of just such an event as to likely to occur on Saturday.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 110½@110¾; of '62, 109½@109¾; of '64, 109¾@110; of '65, 111@111¼; of '65, new, 113¼@113½; of '67, 113¾@114; of '68, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 109@109¼; Currency 6's, 118¼; Bankers' bills, 7.

Money Rates.—Sterling, 108¾@109; call loans, 7@10 per cent.; 7 32 carrying; discounts, 9@10 per cent.; prime commercial paper, 9@12 per cent.; Treasury disbursements, $78,000; customs receipts, $388,000; clearings, $23,000,000; balances, $2,000,000.

Gold.—Opened at 110¼, declined to 109¾, advanced to 110, declined to 109¾, advanced to 110, declined to 109¾, advanced to 110

HOME NEWS.

Sixth Ward Republicans.

Republicans of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, should bear in mind the meeting to be held in the Avery street school house on Friday evening, at half past seven o'clock. There ought to be a full turnout.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Shamberg's Reporters' Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 145 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer America, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Silesia, at New York; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Weser, at Southampton; Anchor line steamer Angria, at Moville.

Ordination.

We learn from the Portland Advertiser, that one of our young townsmen in Clarence W. Colton, son of Mr. Charles A. Colton, of the Dollar Savings Bank, was ordained to the Diaconate in the Episcopal Episcopal Church. The ceremony was according to the ritual of the Church and took place in the Cathedral at Portland, on Sunday, the 21st ultimo. We congratulate our young friend on his selection of a holy calling, and doubt not he will prove himself an able soldier of the Cross.

Small Change.

Gen. Negley found his efforts to secure small notes for business men so highly appreciated, and the demand for the change so pressing, that he requested the Treasury Department to send on another supply, and, in response, yesterday, two hundred thousand dollars more arrived in the city, and is in the hands of Surveyor Scott at the Custom House, ready for exchange for large bills.

Postal Points.

Postmaster is gone. He left for Washington last night.

Superintendent Smith, Chief of the Postal Service, will be for the city in a day or two, to look over our mail routes and make the system more complete.

The improvements in the architecture of the Post Office will be commenced in a few days.

All About an Alley.

The case of Joseph Myers vs. John D. Robinson and heirs of the late Gen. Robinson, Jr., will come up in the Supreme Court to-day. This is an action in ejectment, brought to recover possession of a piece of ground in the Second ward, Allegheny, which has been used as an alley, but which is now claimed by the defendant as a lot. It seems that in the original plan of the Robinson lots this piece of ground was marked lot 279, but was bought for an alley by the property owners on either side, and so was used for years. Recently, however, it became valuable, and has been claimed by the defendant, who denies that it was ever purchased, or that it was ever diverted from the original plan, and made permanently into an alley.

The case has been before the County Courts for some time, and has excited among property owners in the vicinity considerable attention.

Cincinnati Weddings.

The Pullman cars are noted over the world as affording the highest attainable luxury to the traveler. The company's agents in all the cities are noted for their intelligence, courtesy and efficiency. This being the case we have special pleasure in recording the marriage of two of the most worthy and popular officers of the company,—to wit:

Mr. M. L. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, was married at Sherman, New York, on Thursday morning, the 25th ultimo, to Miss Case, of that place, and on Tuesday evening at Franklin, Pa., Mr. H. A. Durand, Assistant Superintendent at Baltimore, Md., was married to Miss Mary C. Rosemer, of Franklin. The Durand party were present at the Lawrence nuptials—the former in New York, the latter in Pennsylvania, so that the evening and the morning were in both cases the first day of wedded life, the Railroad and Pullman car having been the scene of the interesting incidence practicable. The Lawrence party have gone on a wedding trip to the East, while the Durand party have gone West. We hope the active parties in these nuptials may settle down to comfortable and happy homes, and when they go abroad always find Pullman cars to travel in.

WANTS A POLICY.

$3 000 in Dispute—The Court Appealed to.

Mr. H. A. Woodworth, of Allegheny, says he is out just $3 000 for want of a policy. He made his complaint in the District Court yesterday morning in which he charges Mr. John Phillips with treachery and conversion. Phillips, he alleges, obtained possession of a $5 000 policy of life insurance taken out on the life of Rufus Wood worth, and upon which premiums had been paid to make the policy worth $3 000 to-day. The policy is from the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and Mr. Woodworth says, by not having it in his possession he is pecuniarily damaged to the extent of $3,000. A capias has been issued for Mr. Phillips.

A QUEER ENCOUNTER.

What Happened in a Dark Alley This Morning.

Last night, about twelve o'clock, a mysterious case occurred on Cherry and Virgin alleys. A party of men were standing talking in an apparently friendly manner, when some one struck a blow, knocking one of the men down and injuring him, apparently very severely. They took the man from Virgin into Cherry alley, and there they seemed to try to find some place to hide him. Another party of three men, being attracted by the noise, came along, and they were set upon by the party who had the injured man in charge, and badly beaten. After the second party was driven away, the first party took their man in a hall way and left him. The injured man is under the most cut and could not be found. There were no police near and no arrests were made.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

The Rush Over and the Fan Handle Rail Road Safe.

We announced in the GAZETTE some days ago that owing to the heavy amount of freight thrown upon the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail Road, it was unable to handle it with the promptitude required, and that on a certain day they would decline to receive freight of any description or for any destination. There seems to be no explanation for this sudden heavy run to points beyond the line of the road, which we cannot account for it, say that they have never before had such extensive receipts at this time of the year. The rush has not occasioned any inconvenience to the passenger trains nor to the regular freight trains going and coming. The freight department of the road has now been put in good shape since the rush is over, and yesterday freight was being received as usual.

A SECOND AVENUE SENSATION.

Portion of a Human Leg and Foot Found —Where did it Come From?—Conjectures, etc.

On yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a sensation of a decided character was created on Second avenue near the Birmingham bridge. Some children were playing in the vicinity, when one of them kicked what appeared to be a human foot. Soon they had it pulled out of the mud and found a portion of a human leg below the knee with a foot attached. A crowd collected, and Sonny Officer Woods came upon the ground and had the limb taken to the lock up, and the Coroner summoned. Now comes the question, where did this foot and limb come from? Was it the remains of a murder, accident, suicide, or the remnant of some heartless surgeon's doings? It is a matter that demands the strictest investigation. How came it here? Is it a human limb? Some people in the vicinity imagine that

A HORRIBLE MURDER HAS BEEN COMMITTED,

while those who viewed the limb think it is the remains of a surgical operation. It is queer that the limb should be found where it was. Surely a surgeon could have no motive in throwing the limb into the river, and the only mystery seems to be in the fact that the limb is well preserved, yet physicians who have examined it say it must have been severed from the body a long time, and that it appears to be the leg of a young man, and that it was taken from there at the result of amputation. The Coroner stated that he would investigate the matter and go to the bottom of the mystery if possible. He has no idea that it is the handiwork of some very careless doctor. Appearances would justify him in the opinion, for the bone looks as though it had been sawed off from just below the knee. Some people imagine that this foot is the same connection with a similar one that was preserved in alcohol in a physician's office in this city, but which, by dint of misfortune, and change of circumstances, got around to Second avenue. It is undoubtedly the result of an amputation, and, if it is as suggested, there will no doubt be a great deal of trouble experienced in clearing the mystery.

THE LAW INVOKED.

Rights of Firemen to the Streets—The Court to Decide.

Joseph H. Shack, foreman of the Lawrence Fire Engine Company, proposes to try what by virtue there is in the act of Assembly of February 21, 1871, which is intended to give the Fire Department the right of way on the streets. He appeared before Deputy Mayor Blakely yesterday morning, and made information against Robert Sloan, charging him with the violation of the act of Assembly referred to. In his information he sets forth that as they were coming down Penn avenue on Tuesday night with the hose carriage, when near the middle grade of the arsenal, they overtook Robert Sloan driving a team belonging to Stephen Dethrick, with a wagon load of coal. They notified him several times to get out of the way, but he paid no attention to the notice. The hose carriage then tried to pass him on the left side of the street, but at that moment Sloan turned his team to the same side of the street, when the collision followed, with the results we have heretofore stated.

The action brought against Sloan is based on the provision of the second section of the act of February 21, 1871, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the aforesaid officers and men of the said Fire Department (Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, or any of the subordinate officers or employes), with their apparatus of all kinds and descriptions, when going to or returning to or at any fire and to any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind except those actually carrying the United States mail, and any person or persons in or upon any or all vehicles who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way wilfully obstruct any fire apparatus or any of the said officers while in the performance of duty, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and liable to conviction in the same manner and the punishment and penalty prescribed in the first section of this supplement."

The punishment and penalty provided are imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, and the payment of a fine of sixty dollars, or either or both.

Sloan was arrested and brought before Deputy Mayor Blakely, yesterday morning, who held him in the sum of three hundred dollars for a hearing.

BREVITIES.

----Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

----Willie Collins and Harriet Beecher Stowe will give entertainments in Pittsburgh in a few weeks.

----An Italian man from Natrona, named Charles Pechtwanga, is scaring the inhabitants of Allegheny.

----Mr. Thos. W. Steele, the new General Delivery Clerk at the Postoffice, is fast becoming acquainted to his duties.

----Chas. Stewart, a deserter from the regular army, was arrested yesterday morning by Lieutenant Norwood, and will stay in jail until he is wanted elsewhere.

----The South Siders are determined to have the letter carrier system over there. They have placed a formidable petition for it with the Government authorities here.

----The Allegheny Poor Board held a meeting and awarded the contract for graining sixteen rooms in the Steward's Department to J. F. Cluley for $320 on last evening.

----The list of cases for the United States District Court, at its next session, is the largest that has ever been made out. When completed the list will number over two hundred cases.

----The first lot of Havana cigars ever imported direct to this city, passed through the Custom House yesterday and was consigned to Messrs. Wolf & Son of this city. It was a very large lot.

----The annual reports of the city of Detroit for 1873 were received at the Mayor's office last evening. It is a handsomely bound volume, and and a credit to that old prosperous city in its get up.

----The ceremony of the "Forty Hours' Devotion," which commenced on Sunday last in St. Paul's Cathedral, was concluded yesterday morning with great pomp, Bishop Domenec officiating.

----The Special Committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to locate additional fire plugs, reported at a meeting last evening to recommend sixty additional plugs at the meeting of Councils this evening.

----Last evening a dispatch was received from Harrisburg by Chief Clerk of Allegheny asking him to detain the two men, Craig and Bailey, whose terms in the Work House expires to-morrow. They are wanted for burglary.

----A neatly printed pamphlet containing the street and sewer laws of Allegheny City has been laid upon our desk. It gives all needed information in reference to street improvements in Allegheny, and is a valuable document for property owners.

----Yesterday morning Mr. E. S. Blake, proprietor of "Blake's Ore Crusher," filed a bill in Equity in the United States Circuit Court, and asked for an injunction to restrain the Pittsburgh Forge Company from making, using or selling the crusher.

----James Kemp, Wm. Kane and A. J. Reynolds, were arrested on Tuesday night for robbing the till of Dougherty's saloon, at Wylie and Roser's street. When the proprietor of the saloon declined to prosecute and the Mayor sent them to the work house for thirty days.

----Ex Clerk Patterson is still at work on the clothing account, and will soon have it in such a shape that the sub committee will have no trouble to hold that when all accounts are finally settled up that Mayor Black will be out of pocket over three hundred dollars.

----Frank Chanon's *Daily* of yesterday says: "The colored troops from Monongahela City produced a profound sensation on the Hupfield Dutch, who saw in their appearance in Greensburg a mighty Republican movement to sweep everything before them on election day."

----Philip Jumpeer wants Alderman Smith to arrest Mary Redenbaugh, for threatening to burn his property and do harm bodily. Mr. Jackson is of the opinion that Jackson Lewis is a blood-thirsty character, and has sent for the alderman to attend to his case, which he promises to do.

----Little "Ah Sin," the peanut vender of Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny, after having his stil tapped on Tuesday, had his candy stand robbed yesterday of about five dollars' worth of candy and nuts. The Allegheinas imagine that soon there will be a failure in the fruit business.

----Joseph Frazier, the young man who was so terribly burned by the explosion at Smith's Pipe Works, was much worse yesterday, and his physician, Dr. A. Lang, reports that there is no hope of his recovery. Young Frazier is but eighteen years of age, and is held in high esteem by his fellow workmen.

----A grand closing out door concert in the West Park, Allegheny, will be given on Saturday evening, weather permitting. The Great Western and other bands will combine to give relief to the final concert of the season. The programme will appear in Friday evening and Saturday morning papers.

----Last evening officer Michael Dean found an infant about six months old on Penn avenue, and shortly after the mother of the child found the officer. The mother was a slight figure, and rosy cheek Dean had rather not find infants, not because he dont like them, but because woman talk so loud when they get excited.

----Michael Hartmyer, built a tenement house in Allegheny, and on going round to look at it the other morning, was surprised to find it occupied by a family as numerous as that of John Rogers, of old. He wants the party ejected and brings a charge before Alderman Smith, against them for forcible entry detainer.

----Captain S. L. Fullwood, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, made an information before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning, charging Charles King with maliciously breaking the wire of the Police Telegraph, and thus interrupting communication. The accused will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

----The three youths who were found in a stable on Ohio street on Tuesday night had a hearing before the Allegheny Mayor last evening and were discharged with a reprimand. They acknowledged to stealing brass castings from the West Penn. Railroad and selling it to a man named Taylor. Taylor was arrested and was held in $500 bail for court.

----Yesterday Superintendent Fullwood made a charge before the Mayor against Charles Hoffmeister, charging him with willfully breaking down the wires of the police telegraph in East Liberty. The suit is brought under a special act of the Assembly, and the maximum penalty for violation of it is $500 fine or two years imprisonment, or both. The case has not yet been heard.

----On Saturday next, the last concert for the season will be given in the Allegheny Parks. The arrangements have not yet been completed, but the Music Committee, who have afforded so much enjoyment during the season to all classes of our citizens, express the determination to give a fitting close to the successful entertainments. The Great Western and other bands will take part in the concert.

----The Furnaces of Coffee have occurred between the employes and employers of the Wylie street extension, pending the adjustment of which, work has been suspended. The employers propose to reduce the laborers' wages from two dollars to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day and pay but once a month. The workmen seem inclined to accept the reduction of wages, but insist on being paid at least every two weeks.

----Mrs. Mary Jane Wainright, asks Alderman D. L. Smith, to compel her husband John to support her. She is only eighteen years of age and was recently married in Jefferson county. When they came to this city, her husband procured a situation for her as servant girl to a family in Lawrenceville and then deserted her; and notwithstanding he earns ample wages he refuses to apply any of his money towards her support. Warrant issued.

----This evening Miss Porter, an accomplished elocutionist, will give a public reading at Library Hall in aid of the sick and needy in Memphis. The Committee in charge have fixed the prices of admission as follows: Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony, 25. Tickets can be purchased at the book store and at the door. The object to which the money is appropriated, to say nothing of the ability of the lady should be sufficient to secure an overflowing house.

----C. H. Gephart was charged by A. J. Scott, before Deputy Mayor Nicholas, of the South Side, yesterday, with obtaining money under false pretences. The prosecutor alleges that he bought a sewing machine from the defendant for the sum of fifty dollars, but found, when it was delivered, that it was not the kind of a machine he purchased, but a single thread one that ran with the clatter of a saw-mill, and required the entire strength of the family to keep it in motion. Gephart was held in five hundred dollars bail.

----Yesterday the licenses of John T. Monahan, Sr., engineer of the passenger steamboat West Virginia, and of Wm. March, assistant engineer, were revoked by Local Steamboat Inspectors Reed and Atkinson, for a violation of the steamboat laws in obstructing the safety valves of the boiler, and carrying 170 pounds of steam when the certificate allowed but 136 pounds. The steamboat plies between this city and Geneva, and was found lying at West Newton, steam escaping with a suspicious sound of overpressure.

----The Teachers of Crawford county will hold their 7th annual convention in the Congregational Church at Meadville, Pa., on the Union and Titusville R. R., commencing Monday, Oct. 20th, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., and closing Friday P. M. following. The opening address will be delivered by Prof. Robert Carry, Deputy Superintendent of Public schools of this city. Among the instructors we notice the name of Rev. H. B. Sloan, of Pittsburgh, and the elocutionist is Miss Rose A. McCleary of this city.

----During the present pleasant weather improvements in the city are being pushed forward vigorously. Among the works going on may be mentioned the Fifth avenue improvement, the grading of which has been completed from Penn avenue to Oakland. The grading at Soho Hill is also being pushed rapidly. Ellsworth and Anderson avenues are nearing completion. Work has been commenced on the sewer between Fifth and Wylie avenues, and on the line of Fifth avenue to Locust street. The paving of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, South side, is finished.

----Yesterday morning United States Deputy Marshal Campbell, arrived in the city, having in charge John Golden, Albert E. Fyan, and Jeremiah K. Bowles, all of whom were residents of Bedford county. Fyan is a distiller, and at the special term at Williamsport the indictment was found against him for removing distilled spirits to a place other than a distillery. Bowles was a United States gauger, and Geller is United States storekeeper. They were indicted for making an opportunity for Fyan to defraud the United States. The parties were taken before Judge McCandless and admitted to bail. Geller and Bowles were required to give security to the amount of $2,000 each, and Fyan $3,000.

----In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the trouble about Main street, Sharpsburg, was up for argument. This matter has been in litigation for three years, the trouble being between Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., and the borough of Sharpsburg. The borough, in extending and widening Main street—which is part of the main thoroughfare on the north side of the Allegheny river, between Allegheny city and Freeport—it is alleged infringed upon the property occupied by Lewis, Bavin, Dalzell & Co., for their iron works. An injunction was applied for by the latter to restrain the alleged infringement on their property, and the matter remained in court for some time. A compromise was effected once, but this was broken through, and now the matter had got into the Supreme Court, where we hope it will be finally settled.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

PITTSBURGH RESPONDING.

The Relief for Memphis—The Contributions Coming In—The Committee Actively Engaged—The Aggregate Thus Far.

The prospects now are that Pittsburgh will properly respond to the appeals from the suffering at Memphis. Yesterday the Finance Committee having the matter in charge, distributed a number of collection books, and also stationed one of their number at the Mayor's office to receive contributions. Hereafter one of the committee will be at the Mayor's office each day to receive what is contributed.

The committee have also issued the following

APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES:

To the Churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity:

At a meeting of the citizens called for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the suffering sick of Memphis and Shreveport, it was resolved that the Finance Committee be authorized to appeal to the different churches to take up a collection in aid of those cities.

Owing to the immediate need of relief, the committee take this method of making an appeal, and confidently hope to meet with a favorable response without further notice.

R. C. GRAY, Chairman.

J. M. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

APPEAL TO THE FIREMEN.

Chief Engineer White, of the Paid Fire Department, has received the following telegram from Memphis:

MEMPHIS, October 7.

To Chief of Fire Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

The Memphis Fire Relief Association are sadly in need of assistance to take care of their sick and suffering from the terrible disease which now afflicts our city. Can you help us.

R. G. KENNETT, President.

The Chief thinks the firemen's fund will foot up by to day at least $200.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The Relief Committee report the following collections:

Jno. M. Irwin	$ 5 00
W. L. C.	5 00
E. S.	5 00
E. B. E.	5 00
W. G. P.	5 00
J. D. Read	10 00
Two Little Girls	50
English Lutheran Church, Rev. S. Lind	$1 80
Jno. R. McCune	5 00
Capt. W. W. Martin	10 00
D. Z. Brickell	5 00
Wm. O'H. Scully	25 00
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.	100 00
C. H. Love	10 00
Allen Bakewell	5 00
Hamilton, Lemon, Algeo & Co.	10 00
A. J. Nellis & Co.	25 00
Hays Coal Company	5 00
W. S. Packer	5 00
J. J. McCormack	2 00
Jas. Duncan	5 00
Jas. Foor	5 00
Thos. Steele	5 00
A. C. Hall	5 00
Jas. Cuthbert	5 00
Caskey & Short	3 00
Jas. O'Neil	5 00
Levi Snook	1 00
Geo. H. Atkinson	5 00
James Stewart	1 00
Henry McCloskey	1 00
W. S. Kessel	1 00
J. D. Reagen	1 00
Nick Smith	5 00
Geo. H. Stover & Co.	5 00
Geo. Miller	5 00
John McMillin	5 00
Holmes Hasten	2 00
N. J. Bigley	50 00
Cornell & Werling	10 00
D. C. Kerr	2 00
J. D. Conway	2 00
Speck & Marrow	5 00
A. S. Logan	2 00
Jas. Carter	1 00
Marie Bringe	1 00
J. B. Sneathen	5 00
T. W. Briggs	5 00
Dan McLaughlin	2 00
Cunningham & Hansen	5 00
James Watson	25 00
Evans, Dallas & Gilmore	10 00
Dippold & Sons	5 00
Jno. A. Wood & Son	10 00
W. R. Riggs & Co.	5 00
Simpson, Horner & Sons	10 00
Jno. L. Ryan	1 00
Patterson & Bishop	5 00
Phillips & Mittlesney	5 00
Lewis Smith	5 00
Linn, Wood & Co.	10 00
J. K. Long	1 00
And Ashley	2 00
J. B. Sheriff & Son	5 00
Jno. I. House	5 00
E. Bedell	2 00
Cash weekly persons	3 00
R. C. Gray	25 00

Citizens are requested to send in their subscriptions to the Relief Committee at the Mayor's office, or by letter so directed.

R. C. GRAY,
Chairman Relief Committee.

The Offerings at St. Peter's

Episcopal church on Sunday last for the relief of the sufferers at Shreveport, La., amounted to $158, which sum was transmitted to the Bishop at Louisiana for distribution among the people of the desolate city.

SUICIDE AT UNIONTOWN.

Death From a Dose of Arsenic.

On Sunday morning last, a young girl named Nancy Wilson, living at Uniontown, Pa., committed suicide under rather peculiar circumstances. It appears that in company with a number of young lady friends she had been out riding with her lover. He got under the influence of "mountain dew," and in a drunken fit gave notice of the suits that had been commenced elsewhere, in order to test who was to blame. Mr. Jones thought that the men ought not to amount to going to a fire.

Mr. McElroy thought the police ought to clear the streets when they see an engine coming. On motion, the Chief Engineer was instructed to issue an order stating that the foremen of the different companies would be held responsible for all accidents that occur through the carelessness of their men, and that they would be held accountable for all damages. Carried.

Mr. Wilson thought firemen should not visit saloons in uniform.

Mr. Torley thought we should have better discipline.

The Committee on an alarm bell for the South Side reported that a bell similar to that to be placed on the roof of the Walton or No. 12 engine house. The report was received.

On motion, a committee was appointed to locate a situation for a fire alarm bell on the South side, and consisting of Messrs. Lee, Marie, Briggs, Jones, Fitzalra and McElroy were appointed such committee.

The contract for building a wagon for the fire alarm telegraph was not awarded.

On motion, the changing of the numbers of the engines was postponed till after the first of January, 1874.

The monthly committees were authorized to pay over hose carriages for the hose destroyed within the past few days. The Eagle hose will be rebuilt, and the Lawrenceville hose is too much wrecked to be rebuilt.

On motion adjourned.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

Man Injured While Boarding a Moving Train.

Edward Moore yesterday afternoon tried to board a moving train, with the inevitable result. He got on an accommodation at Torrens station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to go to Braddock's. The man got on just as the train was leaving the depot, and a freight coming in an opposite direction swept him off, injuring him severely. He was picked up and taken to the Union Depot, and Dr. McCann summoned. He made an examination and found that no bones were broken, but that the man was badly stunned and bruised. Moore insisted that the locomotive passed over his legs, and if it did, he deserves to be called the luck of a soldier, who has been grievously wounded. The lady, while she supports the form of the wounded man, presses with her left hand a handkerchief to a bleeding breast. The scene is drawn up near the hillside and the figures are relieved from the gloom y landscape by being boldly painted against the early morning sky. The scene is taken from an actual incident in the late war.

Mr. Wilson also won great fame as a portrait painter, and painted portraits of many of the leading men of his day.

While Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, was seated in a New York photograph gallery, a few months since, Mr. Wilson registered in, and to pass the time away sketched the Senator. Subsequently he engaged to paint an oil portrait of Senator Jones, and he was engaged in finishing that work when stricken down. He complained of feeling unwell and was advised to make a trip to Santa Barbara, and in company with several gentlemen went to that resort. Two days after his arrival he passed quietly away while prostrated by fever.

Mr. Wilson was a resident of Pittsburgh at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was in the service going out in Co. I, Pittsburgh Zouaves 12th Regiment. After the war he settled in New York, and was steadily gaining fame as an artist when death claimed him as its victim. The deceased was endowed in a social genial nature, and a kindly charitable disposition, that won him friends wherever he was known. His demise just when life seemed to open up promisingly before him, will be a source of regret to a large number here who counted him among their friends.

An Elegant Place to Dine.

At Geo. F. Hochschwender's, Diamond street, three doors above Smithfield. Excellent meals at all hours. Oysters served in every style. Waiters prompt and attentive. Every effort will be made to please. Call and see.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Grand Opening
of
Cloaks, Sacques, Costumes, and Shawls.

Bugus & Hacke will open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., a superb collection of Paris and Berlin garments, including Camels Hair, Cashmere, and Diagonal Cloth Redingottes, English Walking Jackets, elegant Costumes in Black Silk, Cashmere, Mohair, and many other desirable fabrics of their own importation.

Fifth avenue and Market streets.

For Rent.

A desirable front room, first floor, on Sixth street, old St. Clair street. For terms &c., apply at Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

What Cook Stove Shall I Buy?

We can answer this question by saying that the Duquesne Cook Stove, manufactured by Dilworth & Son, No. 22 Wood street is one which is giving entire satisfaction to all those using it, and is so popular that over five thousand are now in use. It is very economical in the use of fuel, is cleanly, bakes and roasts well and is made of the very best metal. Before you purchase inquire concerning the advantages of the Duquesne.

The latest and most attractive styles at Graham & McGregor's, 46 Federal street, Allegheny, one square below railroad depots.

Fine Dress Hats a specialty at Graham & McGregor's, 46 Federal street, Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, October 8.—Cattle: receipts 3,007; market rather dull under a scant mess heavy run and bid which is hard; quotations at $3 40@3 75 for good to choice $5,350@5,75; the outside for a few averaging 1,450 lbs; fair to good extra $4@4,30; shipments 2,700. Hogs: receipts 16,000 head; market active and 5c higher